

Optimized localization and hybridization to filter ensemble-based covariances

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Roanoke - 06/04/2015

Acknowledgement: AFWA

Introduction

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- Covariance hybridization
 - linear combination with a static covariance matrix

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2. Is it possible to optimize localization and hybridization coefficients **objectively and simultaneously**?

The method should:

- use data from the **ensemble only**.
 - be affordable for **high-dimensional systems**.
3. Is hybridization **always** improving the accuracy of forecast error covariances?

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Linear filtering of sample covariances

Joint optimization of localization and hybridization

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$$\tilde{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{p=1}^N \delta \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^b (\delta \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^b)^T$$

where: $\delta \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_p^b = \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_p^b - \langle \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^b \rangle$ and $\langle \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^b \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{p=1}^N \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_p^b$

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Theory of sampling error:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{ij}^2] &= \frac{N(N-3)}{(N-1)^2} \mathbb{E}[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{ij}^{*2}] - \frac{1}{(N-1)(N-2)} \mathbb{E}[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{ii} \tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{jj}] \\ &\quad + \frac{N^2}{(N-1)^2(N-2)} \mathbb{E}[\tilde{\Xi}_{ijj}] \end{aligned}$$

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$$\delta \mathbf{x} = \beta^e \delta \mathbf{x}^e + \beta^c \bar{\mathbf{B}}^{1/2} \mathbf{v}^c$$

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Localization + hybridization = linear filtering of $\tilde{\mathbf{B}}$
 \mathbf{L}^h and β^c have to be optimized together

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An **explicit formula** for the optimal localization \mathbf{L} is given in Ménétrier et al. 2015 (Monthly Weather Review).

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This formula of optimal localization \mathbf{L} involves:

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$$L_{ij} = \frac{(N-1)^2}{N(N-3)} - \frac{N}{(N-2)(N-3)} \frac{\mathbb{E}[\tilde{\Xi}_{ijij}]}{\mathbb{E}[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{ij}^2]} + \frac{N-1}{N(N-2)(N-3)} \frac{\mathbb{E}[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{ii}\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{jj}]}{\mathbb{E}[\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{ij}^2]}$$



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$$e^h = \mathbb{E} \left[\left\| \underbrace{\mathbf{L}^h \circ \tilde{\mathbf{B}} + (\beta^c)^2 \bar{\mathbf{B}}}_{\text{Localized / hybridized } \tilde{\mathbf{B}}} - \underbrace{\tilde{\mathbf{B}}^*}_{\text{Asymptotic } \tilde{\mathbf{B}}} \right\|^2 \right]$$

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Result of the minimization: a linear system in \mathbf{L}^h and $(\beta^c)^2$

$$L_{ij}^h = L_{ij} - \frac{\mathbb{E}[\tilde{B}_{ij}]}{\mathbb{E}[\tilde{B}_{ij}^2]} \bar{B}_{ij} (\beta^c)^2 \quad (2a)$$

$$(\beta^c)^2 = \frac{\sum_{ij} \bar{B}_{ij} (1 - L_{ij}^h) \mathbb{E}[\tilde{B}_{ij}]}{\sum_{ij} \bar{B}_{ij}^2} \quad (2b)$$

Hybridization benefits

Comparison of:

- $\hat{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{L} \circ \tilde{\mathbf{B}}$, with an optimal \mathbf{L} minimizing e
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With optimal parameters, whatever the static $\bar{\mathbf{B}}$:
Localization + hybridization is better than localization alone

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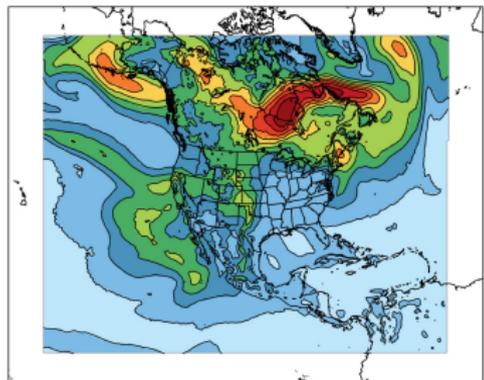
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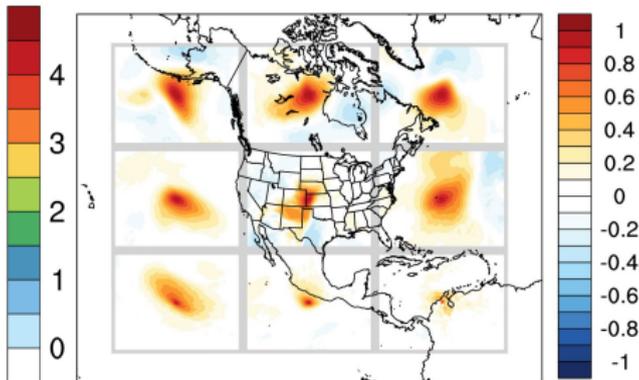
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Temperature at level 7 (~ 1 km above ground), 48 h-range forecasts



Standard-deviation (K)



Correlations functions

Localization and hybridization

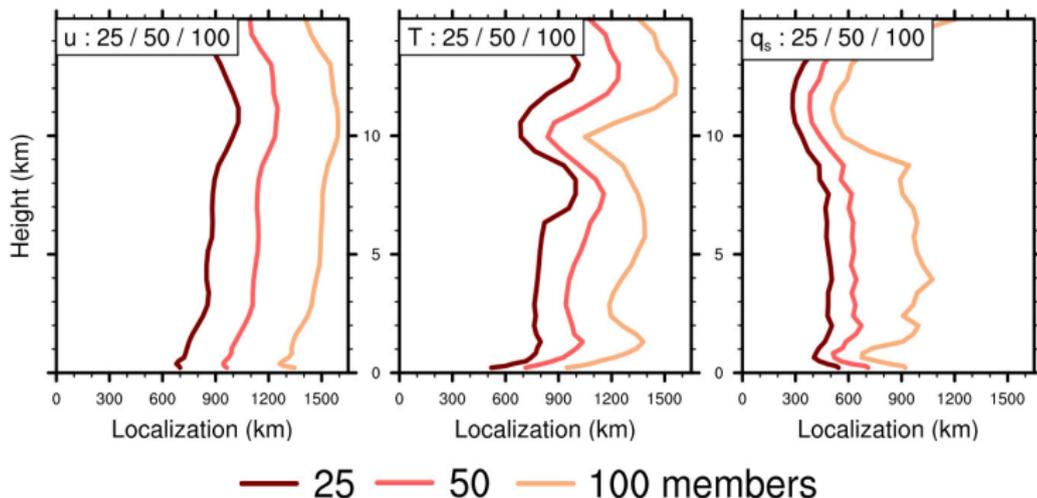
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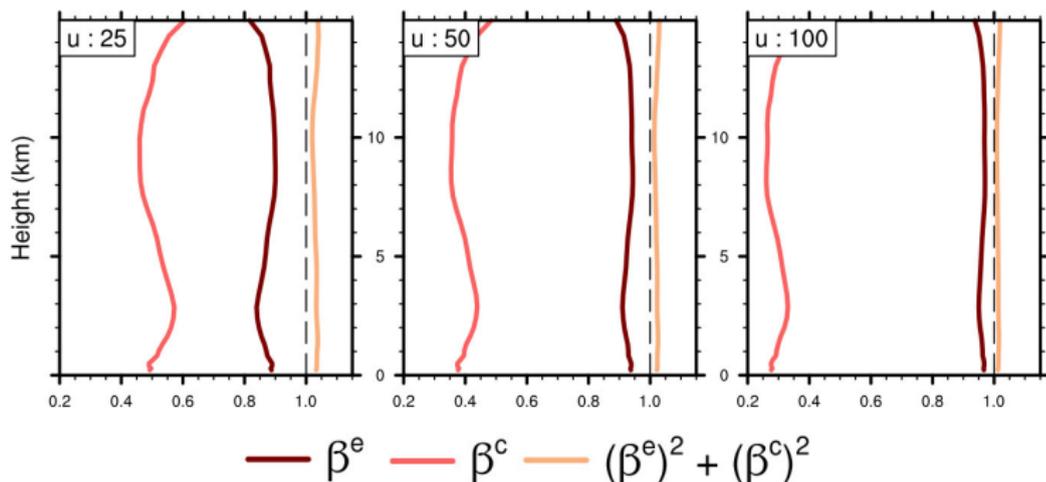
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4.5 %	4.2 %	3.9 %	1.7 %

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Ménétrier, B. and T. Auligné: Optimized Localization and Hybridization to Filter Ensemble-Based Covariances
Monthly Weather Review, **2015**, accepted

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$$\delta \mathbf{x} = \beta^e \circ \delta \mathbf{x}^e + \beta^c \circ \delta \mathbf{x}^c$$

→ Requires the solution of a nonlinear system $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{L}^h, \beta^c) = 0$, performed by a bound-constrained minimization.

- Heterogeneous optimization: local averages over subdomains
- 3D optimization: joint computation of horizontal and vertical localizations, and hybridization coefficients

To be done:

- Tests in a cycled quasi-operational configuration

Perspectives

Already done in the paper:

- Extension to vectorial hybridization weights:

$$\delta \mathbf{x} = \beta^e \circ \delta \mathbf{x}^e + \beta^c \circ \delta \mathbf{x}^c$$

→ Requires the solution of a nonlinear system $\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{L}^h, \beta^c) = 0$, performed by a bound-constrained minimization.

- Heterogeneous optimization: local averages over subdomains
- 3D optimization: joint computation of horizontal and vertical localizations, and hybridization coefficients

To be done:

- Tests in a cycled quasi-operational configuration
- Extension of the theory to account for systematic errors in $\tilde{\mathbf{B}}^*$ (theory is ready, tests are underway...)

Thank you for your attention!
Any question?

